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Telephone Calls.

Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 242 THE largest labor organization at present is the Cabinet-makers' union.

makers, but there is only one in this country

THERE are Cabinet-makers and Cabinet-

GENERAL MAHONE says the contests to be made by defeated Republican candidates for Congress in Virginia will show the State to be clearly Republican.

WITH all due respect, Mr. Henry W Grady, you are making a condemned ninny of yourself and a laughing stock of your paper, the Atlanta Constitution.

HILL and Bynum make the Democratic ticket already entered for 1892. It will be a pleasant spectacle then to see our esteemed contemporary, the News, opposing Hill and supporting Bynum.

THE Democratic papers throughout the country are making a great ado about the sinfulness of betting on elections. If it had gone the other way, the consciences and pocket-books of the editors would not have suffered so much.

An ingenuous Washington correspondent says: "It is quite true that the President's regret at Tuesday's election is for his party's sake and not for his own." It is not too much to say that the party is in entire accord with this noble sentiment. It's sole regret, also, is for its own sake, and not for Cleveland's.

FROM all quarters the demand comes that General Harrison be permitted to have rest and leisure. We are sure his good friends will see the propriety of this. No one worked harder throughout the campaign than he, and now the most tremendous responsibilities have devolved upon him. He needs and should have rest.

IF the Atlanta Constitution, which has been predicting most direful results to the South, now that Harrison is elected, would consult its own news columns, and interview the progressive business men and manufactprers of that section, it would not be so parrow and prejudiced in its expressions. What the Republican policy of protection will do for the North, it will also do for the South.

Now that the presidential election is happily disposed of, the Journal's readers will once more be given an opportunity to interest then selves in foreign politics. Old-world affairs have been unavoidably neglected for some time, but henceforth the Hoosiers will keep a sharp eye on them, as formerly. It is, by the way, gratifying to know that no serious complications have resulted from the forced inattention.

THERE is no doubt that the campaign is over. A Democratic paper in Philadelphia has retired from politics, and is engaged in interviewing the clergy upon "What we shall do in heaven?" The information received is hardly consolatory to the said Democratic soul, the gist of it being, "first get to heaven." What the brethren whose worldly hopes have so lately been destroyed should do, is to begin at the beginning, and penitently inquire, "How shall we get there?"

WE still think the Republican majority of the Council made a mistake in not re-electing Chief Fire Engineer Webster. Not so much because of his ability for the place, for, as we said, he lacks many important qualifications, but because of the existing feeling of the business community at the present time. However, the fate of Indianapolis does not hang upon Mr. Webster's presence in the fire department, and the man who is elected is a fireman of many years' experience, and a unexceptionable character. Mr. Webster was defeated by his own conduct and the conduct of his indiscreet friends.

EVERY right-minded citizen regrets the loss of Marion county to the Republican ticket, but the reasons for it are many and powerful, without attaching any blame whatever to the party management. If Indiana bore the brunt of the national fight, Marion county bore the brunt of the Indiana battle. The devilish malignity and ingenuity that developed the "good schemes," and set in operation the false and scandalous influences, for the sole purpose of preventing an honored citizen from being elected to the presidency were made to work with double fury and malice in Marion county. Lies, slanders, perjuries, frauds, forgercorruption and Marshal Hawkins's thieves ran riot in Marion only wonder

man, Taggart, and with the assistance of the Sullivan-maggotty-butter Insane-asylum ring, aided by the scribes and Pharisees of the holierthan-thou free-whisky party, the plurality was not larger. General Harrison carried the city of Indianapolis; but the scoundrelism and outrage let loose here on election day were sufficient to give a slender plurality against him in the county. It was not the fault of the management of the county committee. The primary fault is with the goody-goody, "scratching"-seven-years'-itch Republicans, whose disease of self-conceit gave the county into the hands of Tom Taggart and John E. Sullivan, those blooming cherubs of Republican "independence."

THE POSTAL SERVICE-

One of the first things the new Republican

administration should address itself to will be the reformation and the restoration of the postal service. It is in very bad condition now, and is likely to grow worse instead of better during the remainder of this administration. There is no branch of the government service that the people have been prouder of, or had more reason to be proud of, than the postal service. The present system was practically created during Republican rule, and in their hands it reached a very high state of efficiency. Now it is badly demoralized, as the whole country knows. This has been done by the sweeping removal of trained and experienced officials and the appointment of untrained, incompetent and often dishonest ones. We do not mean to say that all the honest and competent men are Republicans; but the postal business is like anything else, it has to be learned, and inexperienced Democratic officials could not be expected to do the work as satisfactorily as the trained ones they displaced. In the course of time the Democratic party might, by weeding out dishonest and incompetent men, have built up a fairly good class of office-holders, but their first appointments included many incompetent and unfit persons. The present condition of the service is much like that of a delicate and complicated machine that has been tinkered by a bungling mechanic and run by an incompetent engineer. The demoralization of the postal service has become a matter of general complaint, and the people will expect its restoration to its former efficiency to be one of the first works of the new administration. This will involve the removal, as fast as the facts can be ascertained, of all incompetent and unfit men and the appointment of better ones. It will not necessarily involve the removal of all Democrats from subordinate positions, such as railway-mail clerks, letter-carriers and postoffice clerks, because some of those now in may be found worthy of retention and the spirit, if not the letter, of the civil-service law will forbid the sweeping removal of Democrats for political reasons. The retention of a fair proportion of Democrats in subordinate places will be a practical recognition of the spirit of the civil-service law. In fact, these places cannot be filled except in accordance with the law, which requires applicants to pass a competitive examination, and conform to other provisions. Incompetence and inefficiency, however, should immediately subject anybody to suspension and removal.

The most important places in the railway mail service should be immediately filled by thoroughly competent men. These positions include the General Superintendent, at Washington, the division superintendents at Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, together with their principal assistants. Perhaps the very best thing that could be done would be to reinstate the Republican officials recently removed from these positions. They have all been tested by years of experience, and would know just how to go to work to reform the service. The object to be kept in view is the speedy restoration of its effi-

ABOUT THE TERRITORIES.

Democrats make no concealment of the fact that the admission of the two Dakotas and Washington Territory will solidify and prolong Republican power. This is equivalent to an admission that those Territories have been kept out by the Democratic party for political reasons and that their exclusion would have been continued had the Democratic party continued in power. Their early admission to the Union is not the least of the benefits involved in the defeat of the Democracy. Their exclusion had already become a flagrant outrage and a source of political uneasiness and friction, which could not have continued much longer without serious results. It would have become a strain on our system and a source of danger. The only way to remove it is the natural and right way, by admitting them as States as they are fully entitled to be; but this was precisely what the Democratic party has refused to do and what it evidently intended to continue to refuse. The Republicans will rectify the wrong and gain by doing so. This is one of the cases where justice and policy are identical. It is plainly the right of these Territories to be admitted, and plainly the duty of both parties to favor their admission, aside from all questions of politics. With their present population, wealth and development they ought to be admitted without reference to whether their admission would aid the Republican or Democratic party. Their exclusion is a plain case of making a great question of popular rights and constitutional government subordinate to partisan politics. The fact that their admission will inure to the immediate benefit of the Republican party really does not touch the merits of the case. It only shows that the political advantage of the Republicans coincides with their political duty. The right thing is also the politic thing, and the highest political justice is identical

with the shrewdest political pelicy. The admission of these three States will give the Republicans six additional Senators and five or six additional Representatives as an immediate result. How long this political condition may last is no more a proper question of consideration than the exclusion of the Territories for political reasons is proper. Once admitted, the politics of the new States will be subject to the same influences and changes as other States, and they may in time

however: The unjust treatment they have received from the Democratic party has begotten a bitter prejudice and made them more strongly Republican than they would otherwise be. Those Territories are naturally Republican, just as Kansas and Nebraska were. because they are largely peopled by enterprising, intelligent and reading people from the older States, who are mostly Republicans. The emigration to the West and Northwest has always been largely Republican, as witness the enormous Republican majority in Kansas. This has been a recognized source of weakness to the Republican party in some of the older States, and there is an element of justice in the party recovering, by the admission of these Territories, some of the political strength it lost by populating them. But aside from the fact that the Territories are naturally Republican, they have been made more strongly so by the treatment they have received from the Democracy. The same spirit of injustice and oppression that made the colored people solidly and perma nently Republican has tended to make Dakota and Washington Territories so, and it will probably be some time before those people can be brought to think the Democratic party entitled to their confidence and support. This is one of the ways in which the Lord punishes political sin and makes the wrath of man to praise Him. It is not in accordance with the divine plan that political majorities should be built up by persecution and injustice.

BETTER ELECTION METHODS.

The next session of the Legislature must not be allowed to pass without an effort to secure the enactment of a new election law. The time has come when an effort should be made, irrespective of party, to have enacted a law that will secure fair and honest elections. For years past Indiana has rested under the suspicion and imputation of being a boodle State. The people of Indiana are doubtless as honest as those of other States. and our floating vote is not exceptionally large. But circumstances have made this pivotal State, a battle-ground for both parties, and our election contests have been so close as to furnish a temptation to resort to fraudulent methods. Republicans fully believe that considerable frauds were perpetrated by the Democrats in the election just passed. Democrats profess to believe that the Republicans perpetrated or contemplated frauds. These suspicions, charges and counter-charges are damaging to the State. We are all Hoosiers, interested alike in the honor and good name of the State, and in having fair and honest elections. Let us, then, all join hands in securing the enactment of an election law which shall forever remove the suspicion of Indiana being a boodle State, and place it in the fore front of States in this regard. One of the recent amendments to the State Constitution permits the passage of a registry law and this should be one feature of the new system. The new law should be carefully drafted and should embody the best features of the best laws in other States. Among other features to be carefully considered should be the abolition of ticket peddling, the exclusion of all persons from within a certain distance of the polls, a decrease in the size and increase in the number of voting precincts, the perfect seclusion of the voter in preparing his ballot and voting it and better arrangements for receiving, depositing and counting the ballots. These are mere suggestions in the line of reform. Our present election methods are rude, crude, and little less than disgraceful, not to speak of the opportunities and actualities of fraud. They should be reformed altogether. The Republican party is pledged to such a reform, and if Democrats are sincere in desiring it, the next Legislature may be induced to enact a law that will remove from Indiana the stigma of being a boodle State, and give both parties and all parties, and all the people fair and hor elections.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

One of the earliest duties that will confront the new President will be that of placing the administration of the government, in all its details, on a distinctively Republican basis without sacrificing or disregarding the spirit of civil-service reform. Of course, he will take care that the civil-service law is enforced: a more difficult task will be to see that its spirit is observed. We think that in this regard the friends of good government, and what is known as civil-service reform, will not be disappointed. There is no stancher friend of good administration and genuine civilservice reform than the President-elect. He is a Republican and a partisan in the best sense, but not a spoilsman. From what we know of General Harrison, we think it safe to say that he will exercise the appointing power primarily in the interest of good government and in the spirit of the axiom that he serves his party best who serves his country best. In his letter of acceptance, he said:

"The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much-needed reform. I still think so, and, therefore, cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan consideration and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable. and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service, to which it is applicable, would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department fitness, and not party service, should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interests of the public service should suggest removal from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the civil-service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform."

This shows familiarity with the present law. and is a very distinct approval of the principles on which it is based. There will be no step backward in civil-service reform during President Harrison's administration. But he will, at the outset, be confronted by the fact that the term civil-service reform has been brought into bad odor by this administration, and the civil service itself badly demoralized, not to say debauched. His first duty will be to bring it back in point of efficiency to where that under the management of Coy's chair- | become Democratic. There is this to be said, | the Democrats found it, and from that point |

make further progress. The present condition of the civil service would justify sweeping removals; but however numerous they may be, the public can rest assured they will be made from a higher motive than partisan revenge or partisan advantage. The language quoted from General Harrison's letter of acceptance needs no elucidation, and cannot be read between the lines. He was sincere when he wrote it, and he will stand by it. General Harrison's administration will be thoroughly Republican, but it will be a Republican administration based upon fitness and not upon mere party service.

GENERAL HARRISON'S EQUIPMENT.

The American people have already passed judgment on General Harrison's fitness for the office of President, and expressed through the ballot-box their willingness to intrust him with the administration of its high duties. Now that the selection is made, they need have no misgiving as to its wisdom. What they know of General Harrison has evidently given them a high opinion of him, and the more they know him the better they will like him. In all our long line of Presidents, none has taken the office better equipped for the discharge of its duties. General Harrison is not new to public life, and there is no occasion for that kind of solicitude which would naturally be felt concerning one who was inexperienced in public affairs. He is accustomed to dealing with large questions, both of law and politics. Six years in the Senate and frequent official visits to Washington have familiarized him with the organization and routine of the government to a degree beyond most of his predecessors. His disciplined mind will easily address itself to the discharge of the new duties soon to be devolved upon him, and he will not be a stranger either to public affairs or Washington life.

It is very evident that the next House of Representatives will be full of contests. There are a large number of Representatives elected by small majorities, and these always breed contentions. On the face of the returns, the House will be safely Republican. The Republicans will organize it, and we hope and believe that in each and every instance of contest equal and exact justice will be done. The first Republican House for many years will have a rare opportunity to make a creditable record for itself in this regard, and set a precedent not readily overcome. Another thing, the contests should be determined as promptly as possible, and not held off until the close of the session, whereby justice is delayed, expenses increased, and a vicious practice strengthened.

WHY was Cleveland defeated? Columns upon columns are being written in elaborate explanations. The reasons were that the country was afraid of the free-trade tendency of Cleveland Democracy; was disgusted with the incompetence of Cleveland's administration; was satisfied that the Republican party had better tendencies in all directions than the Cleveland solid-South Democracy; and, finally, that Benjamin Harrison was a safe, conservative, able, patriotic, upright Christian man. These were the influences that defeated Cleveland and the Cleveland De-

THE familiar scoff that Grover Cleveland failed to carry his own city of Buffalo will probably not be heard so frequently, now that General Harrison has failed to carry his own city of Indianapolis. - Boston Herald.

The point of this comment is lost in the fact that General Harrison did carry his own city. The sensitive mugwump soul is still in danger of being harrowed by the same old

SECRETARY WHITNEY has ordered the discharge of 500 workmen employed at the Brooklyn navy-yard shortly before the election. The men claim they were offered permanent employment on condition of voting for Cleveland. The administration should play fair.

"GATH" takes off Mr. Cleveland and his freetrade message as follows:

"One accustomed to writing and reading can frequently detect in a man's diction the uncertainty of his information. The President's tariff message seemed to me to have all the pomposity of a new convert to a very old idea. He had in general confined himself to sitting up after midnight and vetoing odd parts of little appropriations. When he came out with his tariff message he reminded one of that story concerning the person who had been to church. and had heard for the first time the story of the crucifixion, and who immediately went out and hunted up a Hebrew to pummel him."

THE Sentinel has effected a "scoop" on its contemporaries by the publication of the 1.571 names of its prize guessers on Cleveland's plurality in Indiana, and the Journal, for one, is willing to give it entire credit for its journalistic enterprise. The thrill which permeated the beings of the Sentinel's 1.694 subscribers as their eyes fell upon that list would probably not have been deeper had the page contained a reprint of last summer's Democratic campaign

In a fit of absent-mindedness the Journal vesterday made a mistake in regard to the appointment of Congressmen to fill a vacancy. As this is the first mistake the Journal has ever made. we have no hesitation in admitting it. THE election aftermath, in the shape of 1.571

names of guessers on Cleveland's Indiana plurality, which filled the Sentinel's first page yesterday was a meiancholy load. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

Where can I obtain the best book on poultry raising or how to construct a hennery, and A SUBSCRIBER. oblige. HOWARD, Ind. The list of works on poultry raising is long

and meritorious. Address editor of Indianapolis

"Poultry Keeper," or "Poultry World," Hart-

ford, Conn., for specific information. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Did the Cleveland and Thurman electors ge a majority of votes in any Northern State? LAFAYETTE, Nov. 11.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What is the standard weight for green apples? ALFORDSVILLE, Ind. One hundred and fifty pounds to the barrel.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. MACKAY will, under the new French law, pay one of the largest income taxes in

THE Gackwar of Barods, with fourteen wives and ten mothers in-law, is soon to visit this

Among the Washington debutantes of the winter will be Mus Nellie Bayard, Miss Garland, Miss Harian, daughter of Justice Harian; Miss Quay, daughter of Senator Quay; the Misses Preston, daughter of the Haytian Minister, and

the Misses Fuller, daughters of the Chief-

TENNYSON'S gout is attributed to the fact that he preferred "fifty years of Europe" to "a cycle of Cathay." GEORGE F. PENTECOST, the evangelist, is

preaching in England. His children are being educated in that country. THE mausoleum of the Emperor Frederick, of

which the corner-stone has just been laid at Potsdam, will be a reproduction of the Sepul-ther Church at Jerusalem. THE first twins to be named Harrison and

Morton are reported from Philadelphia, surname not given, but statement vouched for by the always accurate Ledger. BUFFALO BILL will entertain Lord Clifford,

Lord Mandeville and six other English guests on a hunting expedition in the northern part of Mexico the latter part of this month. PROF. S. I. BAILEY will start on his astronomical tour in the interest of Harvard Univer-

sity on Nov. 15. He will spend three months on the Pacific coast, and will then go to Peru for two years. THE New Orleans Picayune remarks, "Adelina Patti says that she means to make a liberal

provision in her will for the education of poor

girls with good voices. The good girls with poor voices may get married." Or the jubilee gifts of £1,150,000 received by the Pope, France has been the most liberal donor. The monks of the Chartreuse sent £20,000, while the smallest offerings came from Spain, Portugal and Poland.

THE Prince of Wales has become greatly interested in California wines. He says they have the piquancy and flavor of the most original country on earth. Well, your Highness, we like them over here, but we prefer to have a

European label on them. Four years ago John Shaw, of Shamokin, Pa., swore he wouldn't wear a coat again until the election of a Republican President, and he actually astonished Europe last summer by touring in a cardigan jacket. Tuesday he was carried to the polls, wrapped in blankets, to vote for Harrison. Wednesday he died.

SIR LYON PLAYFAIR says that during seventeen years service as member of Parliament he came in contact with the most eminent medical men of England, and he put the question to most of them: "Did you, in your extensive practice, ever know a patient who was afraid to die?" With two exceptions they answered

THE Baroness de Fejervary, wife of the Hungarian Minister of War, has just died. Her marriage with the Baron some years back created considerable sensation. Her parents being strongly opposed to the union, the young girl took the buil by the horns and bestowed a kiss upon her future husband in all the publicity and glare of a public bail-room. Needless to say that the family consented to the match without

THE Duchess of Rutiand calls attention to the fact that coffee-houses in Leicester are proving a great success. The company, which commenced eleven years ago with one house, has to-day a dozen, and the houses are thoroughly equipped. The receipts for twelve months have approached \$130,000, and the capital \$400,000. The dividend, which is limited to 6 per cent., has enabled the directors to put by \$50,000. A new house in the center of the town, costing \$100,000, is about to be opened by the Duchess, who has taken a lively interest in the movement since the commencement.

"GENERAL HARRISON'S pastor, the Rev. Dr. Haines," says the Presbyterian Observer, of Baltimore, "is not only an able preacher and efficient pastor, but a Presbyterian bred in the bone. His church is strong in men of the professions and of cultured minds. In the eldership the well-known face of General Harrison appears, being one of a half-dozen of faithful men who have stood through more than half their years by the altar of the house of God. He, with his companions in faithfulness, has hon-ored the cause of practical religion."

THE venerable Daniel Hand, of Clinton, Conn., had over a million dollars to dispose of in philanthropic ways, and he gave it while he was around to see that it was properly distributed. Mr. Hand, though born in Connecticut, made his money in the South, so he gave it back from whence it came. It is to be used for the education of the colored people of the Southern States, and is held in trust by the American Missionary Association, and it will be known as The Daniel Hand Educational Fund." Mr. Hand is eighty-seven years of age, and quite alone in the world, all his family having died fifty years ago.

WARNER MILLER TALKS.

His View of What Will Be the Republican Policy on the Tariff and the Surplus. Utica Special to New York Sun.

A reporter called on Warner Miller at his home in Herkimer to-day. The first question asked was what, in his opinion, was the chief cause of Harrison's election. Mr. Miller said: "The tariff was the main question. That is the idea on which the Republican party wen, although the soldier vote helped largely. But the tariff was the main issue, and that is settled for a long time to come. The vote indicates that the country is in favor of a protective tariff. Business can now go on with stability, and business men may feel that things are not to be changed every time the wind changes." "Will the party increase or reduce the tariff, or leave it as it is?"

"The Republican party has revised the tariff from time to time, as necessity demanded, and will continue to do so, but on the basis of protection to American labor and American industries. It will pass a tariff bill on the basis of protection to America, and not for protecting foreign manufacturers and foreign laborers."

"What will be the effect of the change in the administration on the business of the country? "It will most assuredly benefit it. It wil encourage and give heart to business men and ead them to increase their investments and to invest in new enterprises. It will increase production and make more of a demand for labor, and consequently the country will be more ".suoregeore When asked about the surplus, Mr. Miller

"The surplus now on hand will be used in paying off the national debt, buying bonds and canceling them. That is just what the Republican party always did with the surplus. What will be done with the income is another question, and depends on what the income is. f it is found to be too large, it can be reduced by reducing the internal revenue and by reducing the tariff on articles we cannot produce in this country, or of which we cannot produce enough, such as sugar. It was not long since the debt of the Nation was so large that people wondered how it was ever to be paid, and some foreign financiers thought it would not be paid. So long as we have \$1,300,000,000 of debt remaining there is plenty of room to apply the surplus on the debt." "Do you regard the high-license question

settled or out of politics?" "Out of politics? Why, it has only just come into politics in this State. It never will be settled until it is settled right. It is in politics now far more than it ever was. This is only the first skirmish. The battle has only just begun. I am satisfied with the result, as I am sure I made my canvass properly and on the right basis. The high-license sentiment was growing very rapidly, and if I had had time enough to have visited all the towns of this State the result would have been otherwise. Since the Chicago convention I have visited fifty counties and made eighty speeches. I spoke in Rochester, which it was said would go strongly against me because there are so many Germans there. It is true Harrison did bave a larger vote than I in Rochester, but this I attribute to the fact that Rochester is largely interested in manufactures, and General Harrison received the vote of many protection Democrats. But I am well pleased with the vote I received in Rochester. The election showed the power of the opposition to high license, and we need no longer be afraid of it. I believe my canvass not only prevented some Republicans leaving the party, but it brought back to the fold many Prohibitionists. This fight has strengthened the Republican party and put it on a higher plane. The Republican party has done all for temperance reform and for every other reform that ever was done. High license is bound to succeed, and that in a short time. The people will not sit still and refuse to take the benefit of reduction of taxation, and the other restrictive benent which high license gives, simply because some of the saloons fight it. Some of our people were afraid of the question, and did not talk on it, but there was no good reason for this. If we had had a few weeks more to lay the question before all the people of the State, ve would have succ sure to be settled right. The people of this State are not going to allow 30,000 saloons to rule without having something to say for themselves. An effort was made to array the Irish and German voters against me, my giving them the idea that high, license would deprive them of their personal liberty. I am sure the better class of both nationalities is in favor of high

eation in Herkimer, at which Mr. Miller was the principal speaker.

The President-Elect. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Harrison is a statesman. He has been wonderfully prepared for the discharge of the obligations that are upon him. His experience has been that of a poor boy with an illustrious and stainless name, and a devotion to duty and passion for labor that never flinched or failed; a young lawer whose capital was "a good educa-tion and a good wife;" a leader at the bar and an orator on the stump; a popular favorite with rising fortunes—a soldier entering the army and going to the field when the war was at its most serious epoch, its horrors realized and fortunes uncertain; an officer with his hat in one hand and sword in the other, holding his troops in the fire and sending word to Joe Hooker where to strike the weak point of the enemy's line; in the leading position at the bar of a great State; in the Senate of the United States, ready, strong, fertile in thought, with the courage of convictions, far removed from the suspicion of evil; the brave, honest man suffering from undeserved defeat; the candidate of a great party, meeting endless delegations at his own door and speaking daily to thousands, the speeches taken as uttered and telegraphed through the land, and on nearly a hundred occasions always saying comething new, and never making a slip that the watchful enemy could turn against him or employ to plague his friends. Through a long campaign he grew every day in the confidence of the people-and President-elect of the United States, he goes about his business, serene and unmoved, unaffected in his modesty, unabashed before the world, clear in his insight, and certain in his high purposes. We believe in his statesmanship, and the end of all is that we shall have righteousness and peace.

The Eagle as a Carrier Bird.

Washington Post, Saturday. There was a visitor at the Brilliant waterworks yesterday, whose advent was not alone regarded as a compliment to the people visited, out also a sign of the times possessing deep sigpificance. About 11 A. M. a half-grown eagle flew in through the door, and, not finding a bust of Pallas on which to perch, sat on a waterfilter. Engineer Brennan and Captain McGill after closing every avenue of escape, capture he bird of freedom with some difficulty, and found upon its neck a campaign medal of Harrison and Morton, to which was attached a slip of paper upon which was written "West Virginia." The bird was carefully captured, nailed up in a box, and now poses as the special messenger from West Virginia, who will be intrusted with the news to be carried to Washington next February, and in the meantime devote its entire attention to the consumption of beefsteak and other delicacies suitable to the palate of the king of birds, as well as the bearer of tidings of joy from the backwoods of West Virginia.

Fixing Things for 1892.

Staff Correspondence Atlanta Constitution. A possible combination for 1892 was mooted in Indianapolis just before I left. It was pointed out that the success of Hill in New York, and Bynum in Indiana, would make them the Democratic winners. They won through the support of the anti-sumptuary element. They would at-tract to the Democratic ticket the entire liquor influence. Harrison and Morton will seek reelection. They will have inserted a prohibition plank, such as will command the support of the third-party people. This, then, will make the issue of 1892-that of prohibition or anti-prohibition. It is believed that several Southern States could be won on this issue.

A Frightened Newspaper.

Atlanta Constitution. Whatever happens, the duty of the Democrate of the South is plain. They must stand together. They must close their ranks, until shoulder touches shoulder, and every man is ready to march wherever and whenever there is Democratic work to do. The salvation of the South -its prosperity, its peace, its happiness-all these depend on the integrity and the supremacy of the Democratic party in its own affairs, even if denied participation in the affairs of the country at large. Let every Southern Democrat but agree to this, and all will be well with us

A Prohibition Result.

Hartford Courant. The Winsted Herald prints the following telegram from a gentleman of the highest character -a good temperance man and a good Methodist: PRAYERS REQUESTED FOR THIRD-PARTY PROPLE. [By Telegraph to the Herald !

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1888. Prayers are requested for the Prohibition party.
They have placed the State of New York in the hands
of Hill, Rum and the Devil, and Connecticut kisses the feet of that pure temperance hero, Cleveland. Blessed are the pure iu heart.

S. W. COE.

A Good Suggestion.

New York Mail and Express. General Harrison has been receiving delegations of visitors now for four months. it not now be well to give the President-elect & little rest! With the best intentions in the world, these congratulating crowds may do harm by taking up too much of the future Presdent's time and strength. He has plenty of hard work to do between now and March. Give him a chance to do it.

Will Take a Rest.

Philadelphia Becord. The President has saved probably half his salary-say \$100,000. His wife's fortune is about the same, so they will be able to live comfortably in the quiet way they like anywhere. As yet they have no plans beyond a general intention to take a good long rest in the Adirondacks next summer to make up for the lost vacation of last summer.

Harrison's Mascot.

Boston Transcript. The Transcript said before election that Governor Hill was General Harrison's mascot. and so it turned out, so far as New York State is concerned. Judge could make a good picture by representing Hill as Mephistopheles inwardly chuckling over Cleveland's defeat, and gloating over the prospect of being a bigger man than the President.

Their Rights Are Equal. Southern Trade Gazette.

If the men bave a right to strike and quit work for the cause assigned by them, certainly the manufacturers have an equal right to refuse to give work for the reason assigned by them. The employes have no reason to complain if the employers claim for themselves the same liberty of action which the employes claim and ex-

The Party's Worst Enemy. Detroit Tribune.

How much does the Republican party owe "the saloon in politics," anyway! Just think it over. And after you have thought it over we think you will agree with us that "the saloon in politica" is the Republican party's worst enemy. Is there any doubt about it? Haven't you seed enough to convince you of that fact? In Favor of Water-Ways.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.)

General Harrison is a believer in the opening of water-ways. While in the United States Senate he was a member of the Mississippi River Commission. He will be favorable to the improvement of the Savannah river. A change of party has not damaged the chances of river improvement.

Has To Be Resigned.

Beston Transcript. Mr. Cleveland manifests a dignified resignation under the trying circumstances in which he is placed. This is as it should be. He can say. in the words of "Lord" Timothy Dexter in his "Pickle for the Knowing Ones," "it is the voise of the peopel and I can't Help it and so Let is

Will Have Something to Say Himself.

Boston Transcript. The newspapers have already begun to construct General Harrison's Cabinet Undoubtedly he appreciates this kindness, but will prefer to name the principal officers of an administration of which he is to be at the head.

A Tribute to Cusy.

Philadelphia Times. Though he is clearly at the top of the heap just now, and is entitled to all the compliments his party has to offer, it is safe to bet that he wears the same sized hat that he has always

A Fair Estimate.

We think that it can be easily demonstrated that about 100 per cent. of Cleveland's federal officeholders have been offensive partiesns and that 75 per cent. of them are incompetents.

Jeeriog at the Field Marshal Philadelphia Times.

What's this talk about a real soldier for the War portfolio? Great Scott! Has Murat Hab stead's ink all been shed for naught!

The Latest.

Boston Herald. The very latest way the Democrats preneuses Quay is with a big, big D. This evening there was a Republican joilifi-